TOLD BY FIGURES

Statistics of Hawaii's Commerce.

ANNUAL CUSTOMS REPORT

A Strong Showing of the Islands' Business Prosperity and Steady Onward March.

Hawait's well-wishers will find material for the most optimistic trade visions in the report of the Collector General of Customs, just Issued from the presses of the Hawalian Gazette Company. It is a compact volume of 130 pages whose statistical tables give

marked by three especial notable characteristics: First, a continuation of the phenomenal imports of last year; second, a moderate increase in exports; and, third, the combined imports and exports form the largest total ever shown by a single year in the history

of this country."

His modest estimate of the year's mercantile progress is more than sub-

stantiated by the array of figures.
For 1899 the total imports were \$19,-059,605.79 as compared with \$11,650,-890.81 with the year before. The exportations were \$22,628,741.82 for 1899, a credit for Honolulu on the balance sheet of trade of \$3,569,136.03. In 1898 the exports were \$17,346,744.79, a credit balance for that year of \$5,695,853.98. The total foreign commerce for 1899 was \$41,688,347.61 and for 1898, \$28,-997,635.60, an increase of \$12,690,712.01 for the past year.

Prosperity's Measure.

A fair measure of the commerce of Island ports is the customs revenue, which for the years 1898 and 1899 is

as follows.				
Ports-	1898		1899	
Honolulu\$	873,267	68	\$1,248,487	98
Hilo	14,882	91	32,751	39
Kahulul	7,093	59	11,776	58
Mahukona	1,617	52	2,455	00
Kailua	100	00	96	50
Waimea				
(Kauai)	14	00		
Palaau			61	50
Total\$	896,975	70	\$1,295,628	95

This is an increase of \$398,653,25 for the last tweive months. As usual, December shows the largest revenue of the months, being \$169,275 for 1899 as against \$130,436 for 1898, while the receipts in February in 1899 of \$86,764 were the lowest of the year, against

\$62,484, the lowest for 1898. The imports and exports by customs ports were as follows:

	Impor	18	_
Ports.	1898	1899	
Honolulu .\$1	0,023,665 42 \$	16,709,534	23
Hilo	787,103 05	1,139,052	58
Kahului	647,846 56	990,816	34
Mahukona .	182,178 90	192,172	72
Kailua	10,096 88	14,136	38
Palaau	PERSONALISA	13,893	54
Total \$1	1,650,890 81 \$	19,059,605	79

-Exports.

	1401	Mistras
Ports.	1898	1899
Honolulu .:	11.611.510 06	\$ 15,369,664 44
Hilo	3,463,952 14	3,627,634 45
Kabului .	1,843,654 95	2,754,967 05
Mahukona	427,627 64	
Kailua		010/27/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/
Palaau	2-12-14-14-1	
Total	17,346,744 79	\$ 22,628,711 82
The expo	erts and Impe	orts by coun-

---Imports.--Conn-

tries	1898			1899	
U. S	8,695,591	63	8	15,020,830	17
Grt. Brt	1,287,726	67	1	1,774,655	52
Germany .	352.043	65		384,102	88
China	328.851	87		384,522	
Japan	354.324	98			
Aus.& N.Z.	198 384	61		257,388	
Canada	283,383	40		113.480	
Pac. Isles .	7,292			1,035	
Chile	1111111			222,749	
France	48 655	55		64,130	
All others	99.636	33		163,300	
Total\$	11,650,890	81	\$	19,059,605	79
Coun		Ext	101	ts	
tries.	1898			1899	
U. S \$	17.256,084	49	8	22,517,758	82
Grt. Brit.			PT:	********	
Germany .	********				
China and	- 5555333			000000000000000000000000000000000000000	22
Japan	44.823	25		54.052	00
Aus & N.Z.	1.873				
Canada	23,963				
Pac. Isles					

All others Total ...\$17.346.744 79 \$22.628.741 82

Chile

It will be seen that the United States received all the exports from the Islands except a trifle of \$111,000 sent to Japan and China, Australia and Cana-In imports Great Britain the principal competitor with Uncle Sam. but the latter sent nearly nine times as much in 1899 as did England. Chile's mite of \$222.749, in imports in 1899, was due to that country's send-ing that value in fertilizers, an innovation of that year.

Classified Exports.

In classified exports the report gives

the fo	lowi	ng figures:				
Anti	des.	1898			1899	
Bugar		16,614,622	53	8	21.898,190	9
Rice		149 278	14	77	49 589	66

_	-	-
SANKERSA	155,014 89 165,000 91	155,347*10
Manager Marie Milden more	18,855 (0)	(4.009.40
Tatles Forey Sports Rightries	135,388 49 5,818 29 136,428 86 11,778 71	104,404 77 9,948 63 157,658 00 18,462 46
Partition Darried	102.782 29	186,509 12
	Contract of the Contract of th	2000 A0000 (A70) - 1200

Total - \$17,086,788 TO 8 DEREST41 82 Rice as an export dropped from \$110.778 in 1898 to \$42,652 in 1899, which means neither a shortage in the which means neither a shortage in the crop of last year nor a loss to rice-growers in the Islands, but that merely the larger Asiatic population in Hawaii took up that much with their chops loss instead of its going abroad, a statement accentuated by the Customs figures of over 27,000 Oriental immigrants in 1899. Sugar exports gained over \$5,000,000 in 1899, coffee \$17,000, and bananas as much. Hides and fallow fell \$25,000.

tailow fell \$25,000.

The islands tale of prosperity is told more plainly in some of the figures of the classified imports list than by the classified imports list than by any words. In 1898 machinery worth \$559,129 was brought in and in 1899, \$2,089,278, a good deal over twice as much as the previous year. Imports of groceries and provisions, \$1,050,263 for 1898, were nearly a half-million more in 1899. Iron and steel imports almost doubles in the twelve months. The following are the figures in detail:

į,	Building	The state of the s			
	Material	318,325	15	547,177	51
	Clothing	- Trescondo		000000000	
1	Boots and				
4	Hats	4753113	36	639,828	09
r		11011111		170000000000	
31	Coke	608,718	32	343,286	96
	Crockery &	0.000000	200	1000000000	(3)
	Giasswre	69,598	01	100,528	64
t	Carriages	270000000	20	1000000	
*	& Wagns	144,428	42	220,314	88
,	Drugs and	20000000		950,000	
	Surgical				
	Instrmts	89,745	73	118,696	72
	Dry Goods	872,301		925,712	99
	Fertilizer	308,415	21	957,361	05
3	Grain and	000,410		2011001	0.0
	Feed	441,930	69	586,860	13
ij	Groceries	111,200	00	999,000	10
	& Prvns.	1.050,203	79	1,547,953	40
r.	Hardware.	1.000,200	1.0	1,041,000	40
d	Iron and				
		593,704	44	1.229.764	58
١	Steel	595,104	4.1	1,229,704	200
3	Household	156,341	40	005 540	90
	Frutre	100,341	20:	235,518	30
1	Jewelry,				
4	Clocks,	04.005	1000	100 404	***
1	Etc	34,925		60,424	72
1	Lumber	356,529		630,898	34
1	Leather	38,792	49	60,504	87
g	Machnry .	859,129	73	2,089,278	54
	Naval	124 6 104 104 104	Canal Canal		1212
3	Stores	74,261	31	140,625	44
8	Paints,				40.0
ı	Oils, Etc.	179,936	50	294,824	31
d	Railroad	1111111 2014114	14744	Taxable carrier	TO No.
	Material	181,672	37	282,326	42
	Shooks			The Property of the Party of	
	& Bags	293,198	55	405,933	20
	Stationery				
y	& Books	114,028	71	164,984	60
H	Tobacco				
1	& Cigars	263,476	24	335,361	19
	Wine &				
,	Spirits	317,498	08	435,830	80
•	Sundry				
ì	Mdsc	2,401,241	57	3,481,310	23
	Specie	1,282,075	72	2,990,028	83
Ţ.					

Total ..\$11,650,890 81 \$ 19,059,605 79 In American Ships.

American ships did the great bulk of the carrying trade. All other bottoms brought and took away cargoes valued at \$12,000,000 while Yankee vessels handled near \$30,000,000 worth, Imports and exports by British ships were almost \$4,000,000 in 1899 as against \$3,000,000 in 1898, the gain being in imports, as the exports in British bottoms decreased nearly \$400,000 in 1899. and exports by British ships were almost \$4,000,000 in 1899 as against \$3.000,000 in 1899 as against \$3.000,000 in 1898, the gain being in imports, as the exports in British bottoms decreased nearly \$400,000 in 1899. The student of commerce will draw the conclusion that the long-looked-for revival in American shipping heralded as a fact last year is showing here. The exact fleures for the value of the carrying trade, distributed by the flag carrying trade, distributed by the flag of carry vessels are:

The second secon					
Vessels.	1898			1899	
American.					
Imports	\$ 7,028,026	36	\$	11,825,562	54
Exports	13,139,696	29		17,949,720	74
British.					
Imports	2,466,116	08		3,570,296	94
Exports				267,238	01
Hawaiian.				Section 2	
Imports	1,548,352	23		2,042,768	39
Exports	3,014,356	84		3,673,579	74
German.	0.00000			100000	=15
Imports	535,975	59		450,685	70
Exports	443,807	26		591,108	
All others.				1537725	
Imports	72,420	55		1,170,292	22
Exports	115,287	00		147,094	
Total	\$28,997,635	60	5	41.688.347	61

The following table shows the immigration and passenger movements by nationality for the past two years:

Nationality

-Arrived.-

1898 1899

Chinese	3,100	975
Japanese	9,434	26,103
All Others	4,695	5,647
Total	17,229	32,725
-	-Depai	rted
Nationality.	1898	1899
Chinese	1.784	1.514
Japanese	2.193	2.780
All Others	3,336	4,769
Total	7,313	9,063
The foregoing is a gener		
of the report as given in its		

Of the gross customs revenue for 1899 of \$1,295,628, Honolulu paid all but about \$50,000, and of this latter sum Hilo paid \$33,000. Import duties on goods were over \$616,000, of which \$28,000 was for goods bended. Spirits paid \$51,161, vinegar, \$8.13; sundry grocer-000 was for goods bended. Spirits paid \$51.16; vinegar, \$8.13; sundry gre \$335.000, of which \$296,309 worth was bonded. Blanks and stamps contributed \$28,778 to the Treasury, wharfage visions: Bamboo shoots, \$151.75; \$64.869, pilotage \$42.099 hospital fund beans, dry, \$21,959.49; bean curd, bean \$34,700, towage \$25,321, fees \$14,189, cakes, \$171.91; candles, \$94.59; eggs, passports \$5,129, and coasting licenses \$106.91; jams and jellies, \$130.19; mac-\$3,647. The rise of Hawaiian trade, phenomenal since the white man first mushrooms, \$8,206.41; oysters, \$408.16;

ands since hell. That you imp that \$5,000 went to pay duties impury values were \$555,500 and expense \$65.078 Chiroling invests decades, we have the

	w()	B-		
		Hereijos.	Importic	Expure.
315.65			F 1127,755	
1937		155,610	1,400,975	172,398
1997		125,352	1,175,493	1,095,935
1575			1,407,611	2,118,054
1993		0.53,000	5,604,040	8,299,616
1897		585,756	4.060.177	10,818,358
3,550		1:336.828	19:009:576	EB-018-741

Strangers visiting Honolulu marvel at the Jusy wharves and crowded herbor. Last year 656 vessels, of a total tonnage of 186,842 tons, entered is land narious, while 643 of 777,480 tons cleared from them. In this lier 113 United States Navy vessels and army transports are not included. In 1888 481 energyl and 652 tonsels. ports are not included. In 1888 481 en-tered and 463 cleared, an increase of 201 and 192, respectively, for the past year. Of the vessels entering 188 were steam-powered and 468 salling ships, and of those clearing 189 steam and 454 soil. With regard to nationality, 60 American steamships and 287 "wind-jammera" entered Hawailan ports, and 61 steamships and 277 vessels.

of steamships and 377 sailing vessels cleared. Great Britain sent 89 steamships and 25 "sailers," and 89 and 21, respectively, cleared. Hawatian steamships to the number of two entered and cleared, while 45 "sailers" departed. Germany entered seven and cleared six sailing vessels, Japan entered and cleared 33 steamships, and 130 pages whose statistical tables give at a glance an index to the business of the Islands. Collector Stackable comments on its contents as follows:

"The commerce of the year has been marked by three especial notable charmans and the Island fleet which will be tarned over to Uncle Sam shortly, shows 27 steamers ranging from 15 marked by three especial notable charmans and cleared as steamsnips, and of all other countries four steam and cleared as steamsnips, and of all other countries four steam and cleared as steamsnips, and of all other countries four steam and cleared as steamsnips, and of all other countries four steam and the countries four steam and cleared as steamsnips, and of all other countries four steam and the cleared as steamsnips, and of all other countries four steam and cleared as steamsnips, and of all other countries four steam and cleared as steamsnips, and of all other countries four steam and cleared as steamsnips, and of all other countries four steam and cleared as steamsnips, and of all other countries four steam and cleared as steamsnips, and of all other countries four steam and cleared as steamsnips, and of all other countries four steam and cleared as steamsnips, and of all other countries four steam and cleared as steamsnips, and of all other countries four steam and cleared as steamsnips, and of all other countries four steam and cleared as steamsnips, and of all other countries four steam and cleared as steamsnips, and of all other countries four steamsnips, a to 2,298 tons, nine full-rigged ships, 11 barks, 18 schooners and three sloops.

Passenger Statistics.

During the year 32,472 passengers were landed in Honolulu and 9,063 departed, 253 being refused landing. Immigrants came to the number of 28,080 of whom 975 were Chinese, 26,103 Japanese, 341 Americans and 661 Europeans and Colonials. In 1898 the total number of passengers landed was 17,-229, an increase of 15,722 in 1899. Nearly 800 citizens of Hawaii returned from throad last year and 3 189 atlens are abroad last year, and 3,189 aliens arrived who did not intend to remain in Hawaii. This last number gives a good idea of the extent of the pleasure travel to the Islands.

Statistics of Liquors.

An interesting table is that of spirits drawn for consumption during the year. Hawaiians drank 37,336 pints of French champagne in a twelvemonth, while 201,950 gallons of California wines were consumed. China furnished 3,768 gallons of her native wine, more than 2,000 gallons less than in 1898, and 5,778 gallons of European wines, other than champagne, helped to quench the thirst of our population. Japanese cravings took 149,002 gailons Japanese cravings took 149,002 garlons of sake, which was 94,000 more than in 1898. So much for wines. The spirits let is as follows: Alcohol, 4,162 gallons; brandy, 5,497 ga.lons; bitters and cordials, 813 gallons; gin, 30,711 gallons; rum, 296 gallons; shamshoo, 21,-163 gallons, and whiskey, 22,015 ons. Beer in bottles was drawn he extent of 65,241 quarts and 25,367 pints, and in kegs and barrels 147,400 gallons. In 1898 the figures were 48,-44 quarts, 17.187 pints and 122,392 gal-

United States Imports.

A dissection of imports from the United States, our principal seller, is a lesson in our necessities and luxuries Almost everything is on the list. The

Bricks and tiles valued at \$38,922 were brought in, almost \$16,000 worth of cement was purchased abroad. Hime came sushes \$30,198, window glass \$5,119, and coofing iron \$11,264.

What Clothing Cost.

Clothing of all sorts imported into the Islands in 1899 was valued at over \$550,000, of which about \$205,000 wa for boots and shoes. Dry goods and fancy goods, women's "fixing," etc. imported to the value of near? \$500,000. Refined sugar made a bill of \$86,540.

From Other Lands.

Germany sent a little of many things but principally building materials clothing, crockery, drugs, woolens, rugs, hardware, machinery, railroad material and aerated waters.

Canada took a weak hand in our imports, her total being \$113,480, and France's \$64,130. France sent abou. \$10,000 worth of clothing, and \$12,000 in liquors.

China's Queer Foods.

Chinese importations have an especial interest just now, when high authorities point to Asiatic foodstuffs as a probable source of plague infection. The following is a table of the Celestial foods imported, with their respective values: Beans, dry, \$3,099.79; bean stick, \$5,682.60; bamboo shoots, of the report as given in its first pages, Minute statistical tables in the rest of the volume give the same and allied matters in detail.

Customs Receipts in Detail.

Customs Receipts in Detail.

anchored his ships by its shores, is strikingly exemplified in a table prepared by the Collector General exhibiting the yearly import and export values and customs receipts of the Islands, \$8,200.48; collector, \$73,259.78; sardines, \$8,200.49; sea weed, \$70,259.78; sardines, \$8,200.49; sea weed, \$70,050.59; vinegar, \$1,012.50; vinegar, \$1,067.42; sundry values and customs receipts of the Islands and customs receipts and customs receipts of the Islands and customs receipts and customs rec

Facts and Figures of The Enterprise.

Capital Stock Increased -- Provisions For Many Guests -- An Upto-Date Hostelry.

The past of more hold accommodation in Honolulu has frequently been emarked, particularly during the past wo years, to such an extent that sevral plans have been proposed to meet an urgent want, and it was in response

the Moana Hotel decided to proceed with an enterprise, which cannot in any sense be termed or considered an experiment or bazardous investment. The census of the city, recently tak-

en, shows a large increase in population, particularly among those classed "foreign," while on every hand may be seen ample evidence of the expansion and increase of development that is progressing throughout the country. on the strength of the probable early application of American laws and tar if to the Islands.

Prominent visitors who have lately oft our shores, predict for us a future of unprecedented prosperity; that this is their steadfast opinion is better evi-denced than in any other manner by the fact that large investments are often made by such men in Island

stocks and securities.

The prospects of the long-talked-of Nicaragua canal being put through at an early date, the several promised lines of new steamships, the coming cable, and assured expansion of travel and trade between the Pacific Const. and trade between the Pacific Coast and the Orient, are absolute guaransees of an immense increase in tourist traffic in the near future.

Location of Hotel.

The location, situate immediately on he seashore at Walkiki, is ideal and could not be improved upon, being at point that faces the only place available for surf riding. This, with the unexcelled facilities that will be provided for sea bathing, cannot fail to render it especially attractive to local people as well as to tourists, and it is safe to assert that every visitor will spend a portion of his or her time at the "Moana."

These conditions, the promoters of the Moana Hotel Co., Ltd., believe,

assure absolute certainty of financial success to the enterprise of erecting and operating a strictly modern and ap-to-date beach hotel.

In view of this favorable outlook, and on the principle of not leaving an opening for the ultimate certainty of others leading the way, the Moana Hoel Co., Ltd., was incorporated August 21, 1899. Capital stock \$100,000, with the privilege of increasing to \$250,000; shares to be issued in assessable stock

at par value of \$100 each.

There has already been subscribed 860 shares, or \$86,000.

Increase of Capital Stock.

Since incorporation it has been deemed both desirable and profitable to enlarge the plans, and to furnish with more thorough and modern equipment, and the directors have decided to increase the capital stock to \$150,000, the additional stock to be issued either in assessable shares of \$100 each, the assessments on which will be payable at the rate of 10 per cent per month, or to issue the increased stock in paid up preferred shares of \$100 each, bearing definite rate of interest at - per cent per annum, such shares to be is-sued with the understanding that during the first year after date of issue the holder thereof shall have the privilege of taking at his option the com-mon stock of the corporation in exchange, otherwise the preferred shares to be redeemable after five years from late of issue.

What is Proposed.

It is proposed to build and operate strictly first-class beach hotel at Waikiki on property which is under ease to the company for thirty-five sears at a rental of \$200 per month. The plan includes every modern quipment and convenience, and with view of economy in running expense it is intended to put in machinery for operating a complete electric light system, electric elevator, cold storage, ice-making plant and laundry, for the

use of the hotel.

While it is very difficult to present any absolutely certain estimate ome in such an investment, the folowing figures are presented as being is close and conservative estimate as s possible.

The Total Cost.

The cost of buildings, machinery and equipment will be approximately as follows:

uildings, contract\$	86,098	00
lachinery, including boilers,		
ice-making and cold stor-		
age plant, contract	10,800	00
lectric wiring and fixtures.	5,197	71
llevator	7,457	00
aundry machinery	1,500	00
and in fee simple	5,500	00
all bell system or tele-		
phones, estimated	750	00
ower house, servants'		
rooms, etc	4,000	00
urnishing	20,000	00
loving houses, etc	3,000	00
undries, fencing and other		
items not above included.		
say	5,000	00

Total\$140,302 71 The plans have been prepared with view of obtaining the best possible arrangement in every department.

Capacity of Hotel.

The capacity of the hotel when full is estimated at 120 guests. It is con-

sidered, however, for purposes of mak-tos a conservacive estimate of income, that the hotel will not average over seventy-fire movie, on which basis the income would be approximately compared on a monthly basis, say

Berenty-five gness at rate
\$4 per day for 20 days . \$ 9,000 00
that receipts, may \$50 per day 1,500 00
thathing, may \$10 per day . . . 300 00
thannery 62 25c per day for 562 50 75 persons

Estimated monthly receipts. \$ 11,362 50 Retimated yearly receipts. . \$136,350 00

Depreciation of leasehold in-terest, say 4 per cent of \$100,000, being proportion of buildings to revert to lessor, per annum Rent @ \$200 per month, \$ 4,000 00 per annum Coal to operate machinery. 2,400 00 say 214 tons per day @ ts-365 days 7,300 00

1.000 00 annum on full invest-4,500:00 ment . Salaries and wages (man-ager's estimate @ \$1.750 per month) say \$2,000 per 24,000 00 month

Water rates, estimated
Insurance on \$100,000 @
2 per cent
Bar supplies, say
Cost of table supplies, esti-10,000 00 mated by manager, @ \$1 per day per person; 75 persons for 365 days, es-timated to, say \$1.50 per day instead of \$1 41,062 50

Total \$ 96,412 50 Estimated annual receipts .\$136,350 00 Estimated annual cost Estimated net proceeds\$ 39,937 50 Estimated net profit on capital stock 26,64%

For sixty guests the estimate upon similar basis shows the monthly receipts to be \$9,450, with a yearly total of \$113,400; the total expenditures for the same period being \$88,050, with an estimated net profit on the capital invested of 17 per cent. An estimate made for fifty guests as above shows the net profit on the capital invested 1014 per cent.

Sinking Fund Provided.

Under these estimates provision is nade for providing a sinking fund. The items set aside for repairs, etc., are not actual expenditures and go into this fund, these credits amounting together to \$8,500 per annum will be available for investment for the benefit of shareholders; this fund will be subject only to the necessary expenditures for repairs, and when desired or determined upon by the shareholders, the surplus may be distributed as a special dividend.

The Result of a Surplus.

It is, however, suggested that these surplus amounts be invested and allowed to accumulate; of this fund, \$5,-000, with accumulations at 6 per cent per annum, is calculated to amount to more than enough to repay the shareholders the full capital invested with-in twenty years, still leaving margin for annual expenditure of \$3,200 for repairs or depreciation of furniture, etc. It will be noticed that the only difference in the estimates of expenditure, as between "A," "B" and "C," are in the cost of the supplies per person, which in every case are figured at 50 per cent more than the average cost of supplies on the Pacific Coast for first-large house, and the cost of the cost o class hotels. This is a very liberal al-lowance, which will be naturally reluced as soon as the tariff question is settled; meantime figures are based on the maximum estimated cost.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. a bottle open all the time and when-ever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth .- D. S. Mearkle eneral Merchant and Farmer, Mattle Bedford county, Pa. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson. Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Premier Silvela's statement that the British Government, just before the American war, promised to let Spain have 8,500 shells is vigorously denied at London.

THE-

HONOLULU.

AGENTS FOR THE-

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Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162. Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

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AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ...ISLANDS...

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It is cheaper and more EFFECTIVE than any other preparation.

Sprinkled about cesspools, stables and outhouses it will thoroughly disin-

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It Kills Germs!

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...

. . .



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UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS. The Deas or Wistingstra's Verger writes:—1 was alrived to try the Balsam of Anteed, I did, and oare found very great relief. It is most comforting is allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice.

Liones, Baones, Esq., the eminent actor writes —
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profession, and have always recommended it to m
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